

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1827.

[NO. 142.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity to me directed, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our County Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, five lots, lying on the north side of Tryon street, formerly the property of A. Frew, dec'd. viz: No. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser paying interest from the date and giving bond and security, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

As the above lots, with their improvements, are valuable and well situated for business of any kind, all who wish to secure a bargain would do well to attend between the hours of 10 & 4.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C.
July 10, 1827.

Just Received.

AND for sale at this office, *Latin Prose* for the use of Schools, by Wm. Hooper, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of N. Carolina. This prosody will be found to contain far more copious rules for penultimate and middle syllables than are to be met with in other school systems, at the same time that it is more compendious. It is used in the University, and it will be an advantage to those designed for that Institution, to make use of it in their preparatory course.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech. The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

The Editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Taken up.

BY Walker Brown, and entered on the Stray Book of Mecklenburg county, a roan Horse, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, and no perceivable brands.

HUGH J. MCINAIN, Ranger.
July 2, 1827. 4142

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By MARY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

New Medical & Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

Salisbury, June 1, 1827.—6t43

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.

Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pants, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

For Sale.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to the West, offers for sale his plantation lying seven miles north-west from Charlotte, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house and other necessary out buildings. I have not given the particulars, as I presume no one will purchase without viewing the premises.

GEO. HENRY.

Mecklenburg Co. July 20, 1827.—3t42

Charlotte, July 19, 1827.

PHILO WHITE, ESQ.

I observed a notification in your paper, dated 14th inst. forbidding all honest persons, or forwarding all honest persons, against having any thing to do with me. My place of residence you wish to know—you have it above. Mr. Kinder is not worthy of my attention. Mr. White, you must prove these wilful and malicious lies published in your paper against the author of this.

3t42 AHASZ FRENCH.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827.

Andrew Hoyl vs. The heirs of Mason Huson, dec'd. and others.

IT having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and John Friddle, who are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and to John Friddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

6t46—pr. adv. \$2 62

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office,

[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER X.

To the Right Honorable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

SIR: You observed in your letter to Mr. Gallatin, that,

"The only effect of this suspension (viz. the omission of all the British Colonial authorities to apply the act of Parliament to the commerce of the United States) was the continuance of the benefits of the then existing state of things to the United States for nearly a twelvemonth longer than they would otherwise have enjoyed it."

I have shown you in my last letter, that this remark was altogether irrelevant to the matter in hand. The question is not whether the continuance of this state of things was beneficial or not to the United States; but whether they were not fully authorized to infer from the fact, that none of the British colonial authorities understood the act of July 1825 to apply to the United States, that it really was not intended to apply to them.

You very judiciously evade the task of showing that this was not a fair inference. Instead of doing this, you say,

"That continuance was permitted by the British Government, mainly in consideration of the then pendency in the Legislature of the United States, of the resolution hereinafter mentioned, for conforming to the conditions of the act of 1825."

I have become weary of charging you with the direct misstatement of important facts. I beg to repeat, that I ascribe it merely to the haste in which your despatch must have been written, and to a sort of proud and genteel disdain of patient investigation.

You say the British Government sanctioned the conduct of the colonial governments in permitting the trade to remain open, on account of "the pendency of the resolution hereinafter mentioned."

I have shown you that no such resolution as you describe was ever moved in either house of Congress: but I let that pass.

It is not certain whether you now refer to Mr. Cambreleng's resolution, to Mr. Floyd's report, or Gen. Smith's bill. I might insist that you refer to the last, because that is the only one of the three to which the word "rejection," in any sense, applies, and that bill was reported as late as April 19th.

I will adopt the supposition, most favorable to you, that when you speak of the "resolution rejected," you refer to Mr. Cambreleng's, which, however, was not rejected, but adopted without opposition. His resolution was not moved till January 25th. You could not well have heard of it till February 25th. Your orders, in consequence, could not have reached America till March 25th, and in allowing but sixty days for the exchange of intelligence, in mid winter, involving a deliberation of your government upon it, I certainly make an allowance most liberal towards you.

Now, on the 23d of January, in other words, more than two months before orders could possibly have come from England, founded on Mr. Cambreleng's resolution, two days before that resolution was moved at Washington, the Council at Halifax, on the representation of the British Inspector General, revoked the order excluding our commerce from that port!

And yet you leave it to be inferred that this revocation took place in consequence of the pendency of the resolution! Here I must make a long extract from your letter, but my comments on it shall be proportionably short:

"Immediately upon the receipt of authentic intelligence of these proceedings at Washington, an instruction was sent out to Mr. Vaughan, grounded on the belief of the British Government, that Congress would not separate, without adopting the resolution then under their consideration. In that case, and upon receiving an assurance from the American Government that the restrictions and charges on British shipping and on British colonial produce, would be withdrawn by the United States, Mr. Vaughan was authorized to deliver a note to the American Secretary of State, declaring—that the discriminating duties imposed upon American ships and their cargoes in the West Indies should immediately cease. Mr. Vaughan was actually in possession of this instruction, when the resolution, on the assumed adoption of which the instruction to Mr. Vaughan had been founded, was rejected. It was no part of Mr. Vaughan's duty to make any communication upon the subject to the American government, before the result of the discussion was ascertained. After the result (wholly unexpected in this country) any such communication would have been not only useless, but might perhaps have been considered as an improper appeal against the formal decision of the American Legislature."

So subtly is this web of argumentation woven, that nothing but the closest attention will suffice to unfold it. The reader, who will but yield me this intention, will not, I trust, regret it.

On hearing that there was a bill before the Senate to repeal the discriminating duty, (for that is what you refer to, though you confound it with a resolution which was moved in the House three months before) the British Government (it seems) came to the belief that Congress would not separate without passing that bill. "In that case," you go on, "an instruction was sent out to Mr. Vaughan," to do what? To admit us in general terms to the privileges of the act of 1825? No. To give us the right conceded of trading from the colonies to all other places (the mother country excepted)? No such thing. Mr. Vaughan was simply instructed to say, "in that case," "that the discriminating duties imposed upon American ships and their cargoes in the West Indies should immediately cease."

I beg your careful attention to this, because your partisan presses in England, and ours in America, have vehemently maintained that the passage of Gen. Smith's bill would have done no such thing.

But this is not all. Even the withdrawing of your discriminating duties was not to be bought simply by the repeal of ours. You demanded much more, even for that concession. I earnestly beg the attention of my countrymen to this fact, that if Gen. Smith's bill had passed, it would not even have procured the removal of your discriminating duties. What is your language?

"In that case," (viz. that Congress had passed the bill for the repeal of the discriminating duties,) AND, upon receiving an assurance from the American Government that the restrictions and charges on British shipping and British colonial produce should be withdrawn by the United States," then, Mr. Vaughan was instructed to promise that your discriminating duties should be repealed.

Now, among these "restrictions," you expressly represent, (in a former letter to Mr. Gallatin) that the restriction on the circuitous voyage is the most offensive and injurious; although in 1824 you acquiesced in it, in the negotiation with Mr. Rush.—This, therefore, was, of course, among the restrictions, the removal of which (in addition to the repeal of our discriminating duties) was to procure us, not the benefits of the act of July 1825, but merely the repeal of your discriminating duties!

Even this poor "boon" was not to accrue to us as a matter of course; another proof that you did not yourself intend to apply to the United States the law of July 1825. No, Mr. Vaughan was, by special instructions, to inform the Secretary of State, that these discriminating duties would cease.

It is scarcely credible (though plain matter of fact) that you should through two-thirds of a long letter have argued, that the act of Parliament of 1825 offered, on certain conditions, to the United States, the repeal of all discriminating duties in your colonies, and a trade from those colonies to all the rest of the world; that you should maintain that those conditions were so understood by Congress; that you should speak of an omission to pass Gen. Smith's bill (proposing only a repeal of our duties) as a rejection of those conditions; and yet say, in the same letter, that if we had passed that bill, and if, besides this, we had promised to admit the circuitous voyage, then Mr. Vaughan would have delivered a note to Mr. Clay, informing him that we should be, not entitled to the benefits of the act of 1825, but admitted into the British colonies without discriminating duties.

For what earthly purpose did you instruct Mr. Vaughan to deliver such a note?

It could not have been by way of communicating to our government the provisions of your act of July, 1825, on the fulfilment of the conditions on which they were tendered, because (you know) "it is not the habit of the two governments to communicate to each other acts of their respective Legislatures;" and because (you know also) "the simplest course was to allow the provisions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the usual channels of commercial information."

What then was the meaning of these new special instructions to Mr. Vaughan?

This is the meaning: that when you sent them, the idea had not yet occurred to you, that the act of July, 1825, was to break up the negotiation with this country. This was an after thought, dexterously caught up by you, to soothe the clamors of your shipping interest.

So far from breaking up the negotiation, so far from taking the matter, or supposing it taken, out of the subsisting (though suspended) negotiation, you instructed Mr. Vaughan to resume that negotiation. You tell us what those instructions were. You say, in case we repealed the discriminating duties, Mr. Vaughan was to write the Secretary of State a note, telling him that, if the Government of the United States would farther assure you, that the other restrictions should be removed, that then your discriminating duties should cease.

And yet a few lines farther on, you find the countenance to say, you are

"At a loss to understand on what ground it was assumed at Washington, that there would be, at all times, an unabated disposition, on the part of the British Government, to make the trade of its West India colonies the subject of a diplomatic arrangement."

Why, sir, you must have written this sentence with the same penful of ink with which you wrote the sentence a little preceding this, telling us that you yourself, at this very stage of the controversy, gave Mr. Vaughan new instructions "for a diplomatic arrangement" of the trade!

Be pleased to accept, the assurances, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Public opinion is rapidly developing itself. From the East—from the West and from the North, the news is most cheering. The violent hostility of the leaders of the opposition to Domestic Industry as protected by the Woolen Bill—the defeat of the hundred and sixty thousand dollars, interest saving bill—the violent indiscriminate opposition to the Administration, right or wrong, and the bitter personal denunciation of the members of the Government, who have grown old in the faithful performance of public service are combined, producing strong reaction, and the People are rallying with a firm and cheerful spirit in defence of their country.

Village Record.

The editor of the New York Evening Post, who has recently enlisted as a common soldier in the ranks of the Opposition, is at a loss how to comprehend the conduct of Mr. Senator Van Buren who advocated the "American system" at Albany last week, and thus appeared "in favor of the project which he so strongly opposed at Washington last winter." This system of tactics is perfectly consistent with the whole scope of Mr. V. B.'s political life, and before Mr. Coleman can become expert in wheeling to the right and left and to the right about, and march under his new commander, he must take a few lessons more from the drill sergeant.

Balt. Pat.

Accidents on the 4th—Many distressing accidents occurred in different parts of the Union, in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence. In Bath in Steuben County, N. Y. a young man by the name of Morgan, had both of his arms shot off, and his body mangled in a shocking manner. An artillery company, to which he belonged, was firing a six pounder, and he rushed before the gun to ram down more wadding, at the moment the match was applied to the priming. He was intoxicated at the time. No hopes were entertained of his recovery. The same day, at Glen's Falls, in New-York, three men were injured for life by a premature discharge of a field piece. One man had both his arms torn off, and subsequently died; one of the arms of another was shot off; and the man who attended at the vent had all the fingers of his hand torn off. At Schaghticoke, New-York, on the same day, owing to a similar accident, one man had a part of his breast blown off with little prospect of recovery; and another individual received a serious injury. At the celebration at Germantown on the fourth of July, a Mr. Buddey lost his hand. This accident, we understand, was occasioned by attempting to fire off a cannon a number of times in quick succession, whereby the piece became so heated that the man who had his finger on the touch-hole was obliged to remove it. The explosion took place as soon as the atmospheric air came in contact with the heated powder. Two men lost their lives at Wilmington (Del.) by firing of cannon.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.
GEN. WASHINGTON, MR. GILES, & MR. FORSYTH.

After President Washington had published in September, 1796, his memorable valedictory address to his countrymen, in which he declined being considered as a candidate for the Presidency, he delivered, in December of that year, his last speech to Congress. It was the custom of those days for each House to send an answer to the President's speech. When the committee of the House of Representatives reported to that House the answer which they had been appointed to prepare for it, Mr. William B. Giles, the present Governor of Virginia, rose and moved to expunge certain passages of the report, expressing the gratitude of the House for the services of the President, its admiration of his character, and its regret at his resolution to retire from public life. Mr. Giles sustained his motion in a speech, in which, among other contemptuous expressions, he said, "that with respect to the wisdom and firmness of the President, he differed in opinion from the answer; and though he might be singular, yet, it being his opinion, he should not be afraid to avow it. He had not that grateful conviction there mentioned," &c. He then taxes General Washington with "want of wisdom and firmness." "He was one of those citizens who did not regret the President's retiring from office." "He wished the President as much happiness as any man; and hoping he would retire, he could not express any regrets at the event." It is needless to add that this motion to strike out was lost.

Not long ago, Mr. Giles, after many previous abortive attempts to recover public confidence, and to rise from the political contempt into which he had fallen, addressed a letter to Chief Justice Marshall, from whose biography of Washington the foregoing extracts are made. In this letter the writer endeavors to coax the Chief Justice into a belief that the latter had quoted from an inaccurate report of the speech. No one can have forgotten the calm and convincing manner in which Judge Marshall showed the correctness of his work in this particular. Mr. Giles is now taken down from the shelf again, and has placed himself in the van of the present Opposition, by the side of Mr. Randolph, who, about eighteen months ago, denounced him in the Senate of the United States, as a "scoundrel." In this situation, these gentlemen have abundant opportunities, which they faithfully employ, for indulging their native rancour and malignity, and for consoling their disappointments, by saying, at random, whatever tends to bring down the most eminent of the People to their own level. Engrossed in this interesting occupation, Mr. Giles has not, so far as we have heard, turned aside from it to abuse the memory of the Father of his country, or to repeat what he had endeavored to unsay.

But the principles of Washington are too much respected in both the theory and the practice of the present Administration, for his memory to escape entirely the reproaches of the COMBINATION.—The spirit of Mr. Giles is not unknown to their councils.

At the last session of Congress, the following resolution was submitted by the Committee on the Library, to the House of Representatives, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorized and directed to purchase the set of Revolutionary medals, formerly the property of General Washington, to be deposited in the Library of Congress, provided the expense of the same shall not exceed \$500, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of this House.

These medals had been struck in Paris, by order of the old Congress, and presented to General Washington. They were by some means thrown into public auction, and the dies from which they had been struck were lost. In opposing the above-mentioned resolution, Mr. Forsyth, an active member of the Combination, (and memorable for his answer, on the 25th March, 1813, to Mr. Clay's speech on the emancipation of South America,) used the following remarkable language, viz:—He "SUGGESTED that there was 'nothing in the revolutionary, or subsequent services of General Washington, to induce us to set so high a value on anything which had been in his possession.'" (See *Debates in House of Representatives*, on Feb. 28th. 1827.)

We find the following extract of a letter in the last received Kentucky Commentator, which we publish with pleasure, disclosing, as it does, certain interesting incidents in the House of Representatives on the Presidential election, and coming from the distinguished individual who presides at the head of the Government of Maryland, with honor to himself and in the most acceptable manner to the People.

Ball. Patriot.
Extract of a letter from his Excellency, Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort, Ken. dated "Rosemount, 13th May, 1827."

"I have seen so little of late from your state upon the subject of politics, that I do not know whether the violence of the opposition to the present administration has extended itself among you or not."

"Our friend, Mr. Clay, appears to be the chief object of persecution with the opposition. They are with great industry, conducting a systematical attack upon him, which commenced with the Kremer story, which was an entire fabrication."

"At the time the plot opened I was a member of the House of Representatives, and heard Kremer declare he never designed to charge Mr. Clay with anything dishonorable in his life."

"The old man, naturally honest, was imposed on at the time, by a powerful influence, and constrained to act his part in an affair, which, from beginning to end, was as much a fiction, as the merry wives of Windsor, or the School of Scandal."

"The attack on Mr. Clay, during the late session of Congress, by Gen. Saunders, as far as I could judge from the debate as published, proved an entire abortion, and I hardly know which surprised me most, the folly of the attack, or the inconsistency of the General."

"You have seen, no doubt, that Mr. F. Johnson stated in his reply to General Saunders, that at the time of the presidential election, in the House of Representatives, that he, Gen. S. was decidedly in favor of Adams, in preference to Gen. Jackson."

"In confirmation of what Mr. Johnson has stated, I well remember that not ten minutes before the election, Gen. Saunders came to me, with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words, 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear, we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for General Jackson.'—North Carolina, you know, voted in the House of Representatives for Mr. Crawford, whose prospect of success was hopeless, although the electors of that state gave their votes in favor of General Jackson."

"Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in Mr. Clay's welfare, I have been induced to give you, for your personal satisfaction, those particulars."

"Mr. Clay I have known intimately for sixteen years; his public career is completely identified with every important event of the country, from that period to the present time, whether in peace or in war."

"During the last war, I have seen the House of Representatives, after having gone out in committee of the whole, return to it again, for the sole purpose of affording Mr. C. an opportunity (then Speaker) of putting down the desperate and infuriated advocates of British tyranny, insult and injury."

"But his enemies say Mr. Adams bargained with him—This is assertion without proof, and as destitute of truth, as it is of manly frankness."

"His superior qualifications placed him in the Department of State, and history furnishes no instance, when a superior man ever had to bargain for a high station, for which his peculiar fitness was evident to every one."

"In Maryland, the administration is daily gaining ground, and by the time the election occurs, I hope we shall be able to present an undivided front in their support."

Moral Distinctions.—In the present number of the Edinburgh Review, a question of considerable importance is mooted, viz. Whether there is any moral difference between a small and a large bribe, and consequently, whether the man who 'bears false witness against his neighbour' for a guinea, is a greater 'rogue' than he who does the same thing for 5000*l*. a year? This is certainly a very important question, and one in which we should like to take a legal or clerical opinion. We give the question at length, 'if a poor man was to accept a guinea upon the condition that he spoke all the evil he could of another, whom he believed to be innocent, and whose imprisonment he knew he should prolong, and whose privations he knew he should increase by his false testimony, would not the person so hired be one of the worst and basest of human beings? And would not his guilt be aggravated, if, up to the moment of receiving his acedama, he had spoken in terms of high praise of the person whom he subsequently accused? Would not the latter feature of the case prove him to be as much without shame as the former evinced him to be without principle? Would the guilt be less, if he were above want? Would it be less, if the profession and occupation of his life were to decide men's rights, or to teach them morals and religion? Would it be less by the splendor of the bribe? Does a bribe of 3000*l*. leave a man innocent, whom a bribe of 30*l*. would cover with infamy? You are of a mature period of life, when the opinions of an honest man ought to be, and are fixed. On Monday you are a barrister or a country clergyman, a serious and temperate friend to religious liberty and Catholic emancipation. In a few weeks from this time you are a bishop, or a dean, or a judge, publishing and speaking charges and sermons against the poor Catholics and explaining away this sale of our soul by every species of falsehood, shabbiness and equivocation. You may carry a bit of ermine on your shoulder, or hide the lower moiety of the body in a silken petticoat, and men may call you Mr. Dean, or my lord, but you have sold your honor and your conscience for money; though better paid, you are as base as the witness who stands at the door of the judgment hall to swear whatever the suborner will put in his mouth, and to receive whatever he will put into his pocket."

Why may not all that is said in the preceding be applied to lawyers and printers, who abuse their neighbors and traduce private character, to benefit their clients or earn the wages of infamy?—These sentiments work very moderately:—a five dollar fee or new subscription, may purchase a yard or two's length of scurrility.]

Intelligence.

The Southern Republics.—Our accounts from Mexico, Colombia, Peru, &c. are far from being satisfactory. There is a great want of stability in all of them, and the principles of liberty seem yet but little understood; and the superstitious and ignorant multitude are made the prey of artful and wicked men in numerous and important instances. The jealousy of these, also, of one another, and a real want of good feeling between the several states, we apprehend will prevent any useful meeting or deputies in a general Congress for the better promoting the common benefit; and it appears that, in general, the British have a much stronger hold on the affection of the people of those countries than we have, because of the greater apparent zeal with which they have espoused the cause of South American Independence. It is in the nature of our government that we should proceed deliberately, if not sometimes coldly, in matters of this sort, and the opposition of the Panama mission has been perverted to our disadvantage. Our best wishes continue for the successful march of light and liberty in these interesting portions of the earth. Niles' Register.

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger, of the 3d ult. relates the following anecdote, of a culprit named Lancelot Cooper, who was recently convicted of various acts of forgery.

"He played off an ingenious trick upon the American Ambassador here, by which he got hold of the sum of 50*l*. He obtained some particulars of the domestic concerns of a member of Congress, and represented to the Ambassador, that he (Cooper) was brother to that member; and that he was in daily expectation of a large remittance from America, until he should receive which he must be greatly inconvenienced unless some countryman would give him a temporary loan. The Ambassador, finding that the story of the applicant was probable enough, and that Cooper had a bill purporting to be drawn by the bank of the United States upon Messrs. Baring and Co. gave him a letter of introduction to that firm, who, upon the responsibility of his Excellency, immediately cashed the bill, which, however, proved not to be worth three farthings."

"Last summer he obtained the sum of £500 from Messrs. Hawkins and Sons, of the Plymouth Bank, for a forged bill of exchange on the house of Baring & Co. Cooper got this bill discounted by means of a forged letter of introduction from Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, which introduced him as Captain Cole. For this forgery a detainer was also lodged against him in Newgate. The signature to the bill is a complete fac-simile. Upon Cooper's person were found numbers of bills and checks upon Baring & Co. ready to be filled up, and an American passport in the name of Allison."

Trial of the Pirates.—The trial of the pirates, Pepe, Couro, and Felix, came on at Richmond on Monday and were concluded on Wednesday last—each one occupying a day. They were all found guilty by the Jury after a few minutes retirement. On Thursday, Judge Marshall proceeded to pass sentence. Two papers were handed to the Court by Mr. Leigh, written in Spanish, and signed by Jose Hilario Cusares, and Felix Barbeilo, respectively, pretending to give an account of themselves, and denying any participation in the act for which they were about to receive sentence, declaring the testimony of the mate and the other witnesses, as it regarded them, false, and praying the Judge to delay the sentence till they could obtain testimony of their good character from Havana. The Judge replied that it was his duty to execute the laws, and that they did not permit him to comply with the request. Sentence was accordingly passed, and Friday, 17th August, fixed for their execution. Felix and Couro seemed affected by their sentence, but Pepe remained unmoved. Balt. Patriot.

It has been remarked, in the British House of Commons, as an extraordinary revolution in commerce, that *Bandana handkerchiefs*, formerly imported from India, by that country, are now made in England and exported to India. This is scarcely so extraordinary as the fact, that all the white cotton goods consumed in the United States, a few years ago, were imported from India, and that now we manufacture and export the same kind of goods to Canton from this country!—12.

From the Kentucky Advertiser.
Melancholy Accident.—On Friday, the 29th ult. while Major C. P. Luckett, and his family, were spending the day with a friend in Portland, a little negro boy, 7 or 8 years of age, who was playing with the children of the two families, got into his hands a loaded gun from a closet, the door of which chanced to be left open, and presented it to a little daughter of Maj. Luckett, about six years old, when, dreadful to relate, it went off, discharging its contents in the breast of the innocent and beautiful little creature. She survived but a few moments, exclaiming as she expired, "oh father—oh mother—oh—Jesus—Jesus help me—Jesus take me." Good God what a scene—to witness the distracted mother pressing her bleeding and dying child to her bosom—it was awful beyond description.

Ferocity.—The Courtland Herald, of June 29th, gives us the following (we hope exaggerated) account of ferocious doings at Tuscumbia, in the State of Alabama:

"We learn, by the last Tuscumbia Patriot, that, on Thursday, the 21st inst. the Editor of that paper was invited out of a store, and knocked down on the pavement, with a large hickory stick, by a strapping young man. This was no sooner done than a party came rushing out from about Godley's corner, and set up a tremendous yell, 'gouge his eyes out Bill! Kill the d—d rascal Billy! Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!' These 'outcries were made by persons lying in wait.' The shouts of the mob drew forth citizens, who interfered and rescued the eyes and the life of the little Editor, who does not weigh more than 120 pounds."

"We understand, since that time, almost every man in Tuscumbia has taken sides, and many stand ready for a fight, and consequently there has been almost an entire suspension of business in that place ever since."

A Horrid Murder.—The Repository, published at Brookville, Indiana, gives the details of a horrid murder committed in that neighborhood. It appears that a Mr. John Points had conceived an attachment for a daughter of John Young, a man of character in Rush County, and their affection being mutual a matrimonial engagement had been agreed upon. But the father of the young lady having refused to give his consent to the union, the lovers, accompanied by several friends, were proceeding, on a moon-light night, to the proper authority to procure the legal sanction to their wishes, when they were waylaid by Young, who shot Points through the head in the midst of his laughing companions, and whilst his intended bride was mounted behind him on the same horse. On the fall of his victim, Young dragged his daughter to his dwelling, and, in a few hours, he who hoped to have been hailed as a happy husband was enshrined in the gloom of death—on the following day Young delivered himself up to the proper authority, who admitted him to bail, on the plea that he had demanded his daughter of Points before he shot him. The daughter was aged 18 years, and marriageable by the laws of the state without the consent of parents. Niles' Register.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. an affray took place in Iredell county, between Thomas Harvey and Isaac W. Lawrence: during which Harvey inflicted a wound on Lawrence, which soon caused his death. Several persons were present, but Harvey was suffered to escape. He is upwards of 40 years of age, 6 feet high, slender made, black hair, dark eyes, is given to intoxication, when drinking is talkative, and quarrelsome; but when sober, his appearance is decent and gentlemanly: can neither read nor write; had on a blue cloth coat, much worn and patched; white vest, pantaloons and hat; has a scar, made by a knife, leading back from one eye towards his ear. The good people of this, and any of the adjoining states, would do well to apprehend the said Thomas Harvey, that he may be brought to justice. Printers will serve the cause of humanity, by publishing this. P. CALDWELL, Sheriff of Iredell. July 23, 1827.

A violent Tornado was experienced in the vicinity of Vincennes, Indiana, on the 3d ult. Its track was about three miles in width—houses, fences and every thing in its range were laid prostrate. In the Prairie, below Vincennes, every house but one was blown down or unroofed—large trees were uprooted, whirled through the air and even blown across the river Wabash.

At Hopkinsville, (Ken.) June 2d, there was a most terrific storm accompanied with uninterrupted and vivid blazes of lightning. The account says—"it was indeed the most awfully sublime display of Divine Power we have ever beheld. Many, to avoid the danger of being buried under their houses, deserted them—the stoutest heart was appalled and an idea prevailed that the great day of reckoning was at hand; we have much reason to be thankful that no serious injury occurred. A very large barn close by the town, the property of Mrs. Long, was set on fire by lightning; its tremendous blaze, amidst the howling of the wind and torrents of rain, added to the dismal grandeur of the scene."

From the Huntsville (Alabama) paper.
Civilization in good Earnest.—It would seem that our red brethren, and neighbours, the Cherokees, are about to try their hands at constitution making, and like many other nations in modern times, growing tired of a kingly government, are determined to make a trial of governing themselves. We wish them all success. We have very little doubt, but they will frame a constitution and code of laws, under which they can live contented and happy. In fact we would as soon undertake to form a republic of the Cherokee nation, as of some of the South American provinces. The Cherokee population in 1824, inclusive of blacks, was 13,729. Of these something more than one third retain the original manners and habits of their nation; and from their love of hunting, and aversion to labour, they will no doubt be ere long persuaded to migrate to the West, & join their friends beyond the Mississippi. The remainder, consisting of all those who have any love for improvement in the arts of civilized life, are determined to live and die in the land of their forefathers. And as they shew such a determination to become permanent neighbours, we hope they may prosper in whatever will tend to render them peaceable ones.

Mill-Saws.—Owners of Saw-mills will be gratified to learn, that a large manufactory of Mill-Saws has been established in Philadelphia, at which they are made one-third cheaper than they can be imported, and so much better, that persons who know the value of an American saw, would give one-third more for it than for a British one. The character of the manufacturer is at stake in support of the one, which acts as an insurance for the goodness of the article; but we have no such security for the goodness of the British article. It is, like Peter Pindar's razors, made to sell!

Washing Machine.—The New Brunswick Times calls the attention of the public to a washing machine exhibiting in that city, by Philip P. Crain. It deserves the recommendation there given it is a valuable invention. The editors say it is simple in its construction, is worked with little labor, and does the washing in the best manner; and with less injury to the finest garments than the ordinary mode. It is calculated that a woman will do more washing in two hours than can be performed in a day by the common process. N. Y. E. Post.

Early rising.—The Legislature of New Hampshire closed its session at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last. The two Houses met on that day at half past 4 in the morning. Resolutions passed the House of Representatives, disapproving the amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the States of Georgia and Tennessee. The resolution to disapprove the amendment proposed by Georgia, to amend so as to prevent the choice of President from falling on the House of Representatives, was opposed in the Senate by Mr. Hill, and was finally postponed to the next session by a vote of 6 to 5. Acts passed to establish the county of Sullivan, and to incorporate the town of Derby.

Raleigh Reg.
Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1827.

In pursuance of Mr. Hamilton's plan, meetings continue to be got up, in the lower parts of South-Carolina, in opposition to the Woollens Bill. We see no harm in this, if the meetings were characterized by a proper spirit; if their proceedings were confined to a temperate but firm remonstrance against measures which are deemed impolitic and injurious: but such is not their character. Instead of dealing in arguments, they resort to threats; and a separation of the Union is threatened, as though it were an event easily to be accomplished, and greatly preferable to an increase of the duty on coarse woollens! But a dissolution of the Union will not be so easily effected as these resolution-makers seem to imagine; and it is time they should know, if there be any meaning in their threats, that a thousand would rise at once to punish the treason, where one would be found to abet it.—There is no excitement among the people; and the exertions of a few disappointed aspirants to office will fail to produce any. When the people are oppressed and their rights trampled on, they will be quick enough to perceive it, and prompt to redress themselves; until then, they will be content to live under a government that is felt only in the benefits which it confers and the protection it affords.

The State Convention of Maryland, composed of Delegates from every county in the state, assembled at Baltimore on Monday, the 23d ult. Such a voluntary assemblage of citizens from all the counties, shows the strength of the Administration in Maryland, and the strong hold which it has on the confidence of the people. The Baltimore Patriot says—"This Convention, in point of numbers, age, talent and personal worth, is greater by far than any ever assembled in this State on any similar occasion." The number of Delegates in the Convention is 236.

Mr. GALES, editor of the National Intelligencer, has been elected Mayor of the City of Washington. This evidence of the confidence reposed in Mr. Gales by his neighbors and townsmen, is very troublesome to Duff Green: but Duff should not let so trivial a matter disturb him, when far more serious troubles await him. His residence in Washington will not be very long; and he will soon be permitted to return to the wilds of Missouri.

Duff Green denies that Gen. Jackson is Mr. Clay's public accuser, and accuses Mr. Clay of unfairness in styling him such. Gen. Jackson, says Duff, is bound to do nothing more than give up the name of his informer. On the other hand, the *People's Advocate*, another Jackson paper, says—"We do not believe that Gen. Jackson will avail himself of such an unworthy subterfuge. He, like every other citizen of the U. States, who prefers criminal charges against a public character, is bound to prove them, whether he has obligated himself, by a specific pledge, to do so or not. He has preferred general charges against the Secretary of State, and with what grace can he now say, 'I have only pledged to prove a part of these charges?' Away with such detestable quibbling! Gen. Jackson is above it." The editor of the *Advocate* is right in his opinion of what is Gen. Jackson's duty; but the General has no idea of doing what the *Advocate* so confidently anticipates he will and is prepared to do. Duff Green knows all about it; he is aware how the matter will terminate; and is already preparing his readers for the disappointment which will be felt by all the friends of the General not in the secret. The editor of the *Advocate*, too, may as well prepare himself for it at once.

Carter Beverly, Esquire.—The Richmond Whig affirms, that if there is a happy man in America, Carter Beverly, Esquire, is that man. "Other men make only an approach to happiness—Mr. Beverly has reached the very pinnacle."

Doth he take up a newspaper, the words, 'Gen. Jackson to Carter Beverly, Esquire'—Carter Beverly, Esquire, to Gen. Andrew Jackson—salute his eye at every turn. To figure in the newspapers as the confidential correspondent of Gen. Jackson—to be the mighty instrument of rupture between him and Mr. Clay—to have his name associated with theirs in every political conversation—'tis felicity inexpressible. To have any just conception of the immensity of his bliss, the reader ought to know the man."

A dinner was given to Mr. Clay, at Lexington, Ken. on the 12th July, at which were present 1500 persons. Mr. Clay, on being toasted, made a speech, in which, says the Reporter, he animatedly and freely upon the course pursued by his enemies, since the last Presidential Election. Gen. Jackson's conduct, and particularly his letter to Carter Beverly, Esquire, were subjected to a severe analysis in this powerful address, and the injustice of these reiterated attacks was plainly exhibited.

The Maryland State Convention adjourned on the 24th ult. The proceedings of this meeting will have a highly auspicious influence. An address, containing an able and dispassionate appeal to the people of Maryland, was adopted, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

We are requested to announce Mr. Andrew Walker, as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Extract of a Letter from a member of the Greek Committee in London, to Dr. Wm. Thornton, of the City of Washington.

"The Porte will not listen to any overtures for the pacification of Greece, though strenuously urged by the English and the Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople. In the mean time, the Turks are reinforcing their armies in Greece, which are disciplined after the European manner. There will be some desperate fighting; but, as is stated in the proclamation of Lord Cochrane, the siege of Athens is raised, and Attica is free from the presence of the enemy. The energy of Lord Cochrane, if he be provided with money and provisions, will accomplish much; already he has effected a union of the two Greek Assemblies. General Church, an excellent and experienced officer, will command the land forces, and the brave, active, and persevering Col. Fabvier commands in the Acropolis of Athens. The hopes of Greece are revived; her ultimate success, however distant, is certain; and it may be a prophecy verified by events that the Turks will, within twenty years, be driven from Constantinople, and compelled to retire to their Asiatic Territories." *Nat. Intelligencer.*

Mexico.—We learn, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, by a passenger in the Tobacco, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, that some events of interest had occurred in Mexico since the date of our former advices, but we have not been able to obtain the particulars. The Mexican Minister of Finance had been ordered to leave the country. He was to be immediately escorted to Vera Cruz, and was allowed but forty-eight hours to find a conveyance from that port. The priest Arenas, who was concerned in the late attempt at insurrection, had been shot. We also learn that a great mercantile house in the city of Mexico had failed, and was deficient to the amount of \$800,000, the creditors principally in Europe and the United States.

The West India Squadron.—It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon that orders have been issued from the Navy Department, to the commander of the West India Squadron, to rendezvous, without delay, with his whole force at Key West. We surmise that this movement has some connection with the remonstrances said to have been recently made to our Government, by the Spanish Minister at Washington, against Com. Porter's being permitted to make use of that as a neutral port.

In the French Chambers, M. Dupont lately moved for the appointment of a committee of Refutation, whose duty it should be to give the lie to all the falsehoods issued from the press.—The chief difficulty urged against the motion was the impossibility of finding a Committee who would undergo the labor of the office.

It is stated in a Frankfort paper, that a Mr. Idolar, in Berlin, has endeavored to prove that there is considerable error in our calculation of the Christian era. According to his calculations, the birth of our Saviour happened six years earlier than has hitherto been assumed, and that, consequently, the present year is not 1827, but 1833.

No person confined to the House of Correction in Worcester, Massachusetts, as a common drunkard, is hereafter to be discharged without a certificate from a doctor that he has submitted to medical treatment for a cure.

Astronomy.—Precisely five months and twenty-six days after the total eclipse at New York, to wit, on the 7th August, 1831, the Sun will go down almost totally eclipsed to the inhabitants of Geo. The darkness of midnight will prevail at sunset—the stars Capella, Regulus, Spica, Virginis, Antares, Lyra and some others will come out to view the Phenomenon. The period of greatest darkness will be about a quarter before six in the evening, when the air will be chilly. Just a fortnight afterwards there will be a partial eclipse of the moon; and, to complete the wonders of that year—just a fortnight after the New York eclipse of the Sun, there will also be another eclipse of the Moon. It is truly an occurrence that may not happen again for many years—when two total eclipses of the Sun are visible the same year, in the same hemisphere, each succeeded by a lunar eclipse within the lapse of two weeks. *N. Y. Eng.*

David Cusick, an Indian of the Tuscarora tribe, has recently published, in Lewistown, Niagara county, N. Y. a book entitled "Sketches of the ancient history of the Six Nations: comprising, first, a tale of the foundation of the Great Island, now North America, the two infants born, and the creation of the universe. 2d. A real account of the settlement of North-America, and their dissensions. 3d. Origin of the kingdom of the Five Nations, which was called "a long house; the wars, fierce animals, &c." Cusick, who has thus placed himself at once among the literati of our country, has embodied in his work the traditions of his nation, and given a most interesting narrative to the public, told, as we gather, in the phraseology of the people of his complexion.—*Niles.*

Astonishing.—The Black Rock Erie Co. Gazette states that some unfeeling boys, a few days since, took a dog, and threw him into the rapids of the Niagara river, just above the Falls, and that the poor animal, in despite of his exertions, was precipitated over the stupendous precipice; when, strange to record, the dog was discovered in the tumbling flood, by the ferryman, pulling for the shore upon reaching which, he was found to have sustained only a slight injury on one of his legs.

From the New York Times.
MR. CLAY, we understand, will visit our state and city on his return from Kentucky to Washington. He is expected to arrive at Buffalo about this time, and will proceed thither by the Erie Canal. He will of course be honored with insinuations in abundance, setting forth that his tour is made for electioneering purposes, but these will pass for what they are worth—nothing—and Mr. Clay will receive those civilities and courtesies due to his high station and distinguished merits as a citizen.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

Mr. Editor.—Being an attentive observer of the "signs of the times," and having had favorable opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of public opinion throughout the union, I offer the following calculation as the probable result of the ensuing Presidential election.

For Adams.	For Jackson.
The New England States, 51	
New-York, 30	6
New-Jersey, 8	
Pennsylvania, 28	
Delaware, 3	
Maryland, 9	2
Virginia, 16	24
North-Carolina, 15	15
South-Carolina, 11	9
Georgia, 10	
Ohio, 14	11
Kentucky, 5	
Tennessee, 3	3
Indiana, 5	5
Illinois, 5	5
Mississippi, 5	5
Alabama, 5	5
Louisiana, 5	5
Missouri, 5	5
172	89

It will be seen by the above statement that Mr. Adams will be re-elected, even if he should lose the votes of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois and Louisiana, which is by no means as probable as his chance of obtaining some of the votes in other states allowed General Jackson. With regard to the vote of Pennsylvania, it is admitted on all hands, that a most important change in public opinion has taken place within a short time favorable to the administration, and though Jackson obtained the vote of the state in 1824, but about one-third of the electors attended the polls. As to New-York, it is extremely doubtful whether Jackson receives a single electoral vote in the state, and I think I have allowed him all his friends can claim; the current of public opinion is decidedly favorable to the administration in every district in the state. The remaining part of this statement will appear obviously correct to every impartial observer. *DABOLL.*

If it would not give them too much trouble this warm weather, we would thank our friends of the Richmond Enquirer to give the public the name of the member of Congress, who wrote the scandalous letter about the *regal splendor* of the finishing and

furnishing of the Eastern room of the President's house. The Enquirer "scorns" to do a dirty trick, yet the publication of this false and calumnious letter, in all its parts, remains unatoned for.

Balt. Pat.

SELECTED TOASTS.

At the State House, in Boston, at the collation provided for the State and Municipal authorities, &c.

The Tree of Liberty.—May its branches cover the whole earth. May it not be like those fruit trees which "run out in two hundred years," but continue improving to the end of time.

The Road to Wealth.—May it prove in Massachusetts to be a RAIL ROAD.

Charles Carroll.—The only remaining column of a splendid Temple, standing like Trajan's Pillar, to mock the flight of time, and indicate the glories of other days.

The National and State Administrations.—While they follow Republican Principles, let them be followed by Republican affection.

Agriculture.—To every honest Farmer three little ingredients for a contented life—

A little land, well tilled,
A little barn, well filled,
And a little wife, well willed.

Manufactures.—Success to the labors of the mule and the jenny—and may every teazel produce a consumer of woollens.

Uncle Sam.
God prosper his cause! oh it cannot but thrive While sleek brother Jonathan's pulse is alive; Or his nephews and neices so constant remain, His crib to protect, and his rights to maintain.

The surviving Revolutionary Soldiers.—It was a generous master who starved the faithful dog that had lost his teeth in the service.

Woman.—The sole dispenser of patents for the only acknowledged order of nobility in our country—KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

John Quincy Adams, President of the United States—whose capital is honesty—whose reward is the capitol!

The memory of the old Yankee clergyman who, on Sunday, 17th June, 1775, standing up behind a grass pulpit, on Bunker Hill, preached from Psalm xxxvii. 2. They shall all be cut down, as the grass.

Manufactures, and the division of labor, matters of life or death.

The Fates will have them so—those ancient Sisters,—

The very first, and very last of twisters; One draws the thread,—one round the spindle whips it;

And, when it's long enough, the other snips it.

The President of the United States—Clear granite; like the Rock of Quincy, steadfast and immovable.

The President of the United States—Better than granite, because he does not split in the fire of persecution.

The universal diffusion of education.—The pillar of our strength; for history never has exhibited the paradox, of a Nation of Scholars—a Nation of Slaves.

The modern science of Craniology.—May the independent mechanic make the head of Franklin his subject, on which he will trace the lines that lead to wealth, honor, and happiness.

AT WRENTHAM.

John Quincy Adams, the illustrious statesman—Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans. May the detractors of either fatten like the viper that feeds on the file.

A broad bottomed Administration for the support of the "American System."—While the edifice rests upon Adamant, and is cemented by Clay, and furnished with tessellated work woven by Websters, the Randolphs may descend, the Floyds may come, and the Vans may blow and beat against that House, and it will stand, for it is founded upon a rock.

The opposition to the National Administration.—Predicated upon the sublime principle of Major Connell O'Dunlop.—And what can that be? Why, I shall go home and say to Jenny, have you watered the gray mare? and if she will say nay, then I shall say, and why hav'n't you done it? And so I shall be after bating her; but and if she will say yea, and then I shall say, and why did you do it without my leave? And then I shall be after bating her. So, by the holy Saint Patrick, Jenny will have a bating, that she will.

AT PAWTUCKET.

Bunker Hill and Yorktown.—The first and last scuffles of the Revolution; the first knocked off the crown, and the last tripped up the heels of Royalty, in this country.

John Randolph.—Once the swan of Roanoke, whose silver tones softened the air with melody, now the hoarse raven, croaking out his own debasement.

Origin of Disease.—"I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race; it is their gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating those organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation. The state of their mind is another grand cause; the fidgeting and discontenting yourself about that which can't be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions, and worldly cares, pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action and do a great deal of harm." *Abner's Lectures.*

Singular Instance of Canine Sagacity.

One of the early settlers of this country having been in the practice of visiting Conn. for a number of years, on the annual return of the first of May, on which occasion a dog, which he had brought with him on his first removal in this state, was a party in his sojourns. This individual died about three years since; since which the dog has regularly peregrinated to his native state—that land of pumpkins, beauty, and happiness.

The first journey of this animal after the death of his master, caused serious apprehensions for his safety: in fact, he was given up as a "gone dog."—He, however, returned after an absence of about the same extent as that of his deceased master's visits. On the return of the same season he "took leave of absence," and has recently returned, much travel worn and foot sore, from the same pilgrimage, somewhat disaffected at the direction in politics of his "steady habit" friends.—*Rochester N. Y. Telegraph.*

We have heard the following anecdote, which places in a strong light the fearless courage of the Superintendent of the Sing Sing State Prison (in New York), and the salutary awe with which he has inspired the criminals under his charge. Having had occasion to inflict some severe punishment upon two or three of the convicts after they had retired among their fellows, one of them was heard to declare in the most solemn manner, and with a tremendous oath, that he "would be the death of the superintendent," whenever a fair opportunity offered. This declaration was conveyed to him by a convict who overheard it. On the following morning, the superintendent went to the cell of the convict who had threatened him, carrying in his hand his shaving utensils. He locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and sitting down, ordered the convict to shave him. The fellow, surprised at this novel command, proceeded, not without trepidation, to perform the task imposed upon him. He finished the operation in good style. The superintendent then rose, and said to him, "are you not ashamed to make a threat, which your cowardice will not allow you to carry into execution? I have heard of your having sworn to take my life, and came here to show you that it did not frighten me, and to let you know what kind of a man you have to deal with." *Amr.*

Original Anecdote.—At the election this spring in one of the neighboring counties, in which there was a warm contest between the advocates of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, a friend of the latter approached an old mechanic and slapping him on the back exclaimed, "Come, let's go in and give the Jackson candidates a Huzza, for old Hickory." "I tell you what, friend," replied the other, "I have had some experience in these matters, and have always found that hickory made very good ramrods, but will never do for cabinet work."—*Fredericksburg (Va.) Political Arena and Literary Museum.*

Striking remark.—The man must surely be unused to reflection, or wilfully blind, who does not behold among "the signs of the times," the wheel of a great revolution rolling irresistibly onward, whose velocity is increasing and must continue to increase, until the purpose of Him who gave it impulse and regulates its motion, shall have been finally and fully accomplished. The "image" has already been "smitten;" and the "Stone that was cut out of the mountain without hands" is filling the "whole earth." Who is not struck with the remarkable accordance of prophecy with the events of this age?

Precarious Times.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Gilmer, Esq. by note, are requested to come forward and renew their notes and give security between this and the August court, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer.

DAN ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

July 24, 1827.—3143

Notice.

I DO hereby forbid all persons from paying Mr. Hugh Harris, of Providence Settlement, any money on my account, after this date: as his receipt will not be considered as a discharge of the debt.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Providence, N. C. July 31, 1827.—3143

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827.

James Simmons } Executed, and John M. es. } Larty, George M'Larty, Alexander M'Larty, } Hugh Parks, Andrew Parks, Robert Hood, James Morris, Daniel H. Walker, and Philander Alexander, summoned as Garnishes.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal six weeks, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. *I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.*

6146.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827.

Robert Query } Executed, and John M. es. } Larty, George M'Larty, Alexander M'Larty, } Hugh Parks, Andrew Parks, Robert Hood, James Morris, Daniel H. Walker, and Philander Alexander, summoned as Garnishes.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him. *I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.*

6146.—pr. adv. \$2.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Poetry.

FROM THE ALBANY ARMS.

FEMALE PIETY.

"There is a dream in female worth,
That's brighter far than beauty's eye;
A cherub of celestial birth,
An heir apparent of the sky.

'Tis worth that beauty cannot give,
'Tis worth descending from on high;
Nor here on earth will deign to live
But as an offering for the sky.

'Tis virgin innocence and love,
'Tis mental worth—the mind's bright eye,
That sees below, as 'twere above,
Our thoughts recorded in the sky.

'Tis heavenly worth that God will own,
When from his throne his angels fly
With power to call his children home,
To live forever in the sky.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

GREECE.

The last North-American Review contains an excellent and very interesting article on Greece, the latter part of which we have extracted for the gratification of such of our readers as have not an opportunity of reading that valuable work.

This is our encouragement to persevere in calling the attention of the public to this subject. It is a warfare, in which we all are or ought to be enlisted. It is a war of opinion, of feeling, and of humanity. It is a great war of public sentiment; not conflicting (as it is commonly called to do) merely with public sentiment operating in an opposite direction, but with a powerful, barbarous, and despotic government. The strength and efficacy of the public sentiment of the civilized world are now therefore to be put to the test on a large scale, and upon a most momentous issue. It is now to be seen, whether mankind, that is, its civilized portion,—whether enlightened Europe and enlightened America will stand by, and behold a civilized, christian people massacred *en masse*; whether a people that cultivate the arts which we cultivate,—that enter into friendly intercourse with us,—that send their children to our schools,—that translate and read our historians, philosophers, and moralists,—that live by the same rule of faith, and die in the hope of the same Saviour, shall be allowed to be hewn down to the earth in our sight, by a savage horde of Ethiopians and Turks. For ourselves, we do not believe it. An inward assurance tells us, that it cannot be. Such an atrocity has never happened in human affairs, and will not now be permitted. As the horrid catastrophe draws near, if draw near it must, the christian governments will awaken from their apathy. If governments remain enchaind by reasons of state, the common feeling of humanity among men will burst out, in some effectual interference. And if this fail, why should not Providence graciously interpose, to prevent the extinction of the only people, in whose churches the New Testament is used in the original tongue? Is it not a pertinent subject of inquiry with those, who administer the religious charities of this and other christian countries, whether the entire cause of the diffusion of the gospel is not more closely connected with the event of the struggle in Greece, than with anything else, in any part of the world? Is not the question, whether Greece and her islands shall be Christian or Mahometan, a more important question, than any other, in the decision of which we have the remotest agency? Might not a well devised and active concert among christian charitable societies in Europe and America, for the sake of rescuing this christian people, present the most auspicious prospect of success, and form an organization adequate to the importance and sacredness of the object? And can any man, who has humanity, liberty, or christianity at heart, feel justified in forbearing to give his voice, his aid, his sympathy to this cause, in any way, in which it is practicable to advance it?

Small as are the numbers of the Greeks, and limited as is their country, it may be safely said, that there has not, since the last Turkish invasion of Europe, been waged a war, of which the results, in the worst event, could have been so calamitous, as it must be allowed by every reflecting mind, that the subjugation and consequent extirpation of the Greeks would be. The wars, that are waged between the states of Christendom, generally grow out of the disputed titles of princes, or state quarrels between the governments. Serious changes no doubt take place, as these wars may be decided one way or the other. Nations, formerly well governed, may come under

an arbitrary sway; or a despotic be exchanged for a milder government. But, inasmuch as victor and vanquished belong to the same civilized family; and the social condition, the standard of morality, and the received code of public law are substantially the same, in all the nations of Europe; no irreparable disaster to the cause of humanity itself can ensue from any war, in which they may be engaged with each other. Had Napoleon, for instance, succeeded in invading and conquering England, (and this is probably the strongest case that could be put,) after the first calamities of invasion and conquest were past, which must in all cases be much the same, no worse evils would probably have resulted to the cause of humanity, than the restoration of the Catholic religion, as the religion of the state, the introduction of the civil in place of the common law, and the general exclusion of the English nobility and gentry from offices of power and profit; an exclusion, which the English government itself, since the year 1688, has enforced toward the Catholic families, among which are some of the oldest and richest in the kingdom. Whereas, should the Turks prevail in the present contest, an amalgamation of victor and vanquished would be as impracticable now, as when Greece was first conquered by the Ottoman power. The possession of the country has been promised to the bey of Egypt, as the reward of his services in effecting its conquest. The men at arms have already been doomed to military execution of the most cruel kind, and the women and children would be sold into Asiatic and African bondage.

We are not left to collect this merely from the known maxims of Turkish warfare, nor the menaces which have repeatedly been made by the Porte, but we see it exemplified in the island of Scio. On the soil of Greece, thus swept of its present population, will be settled the Egyptian and Turkish troops, by whom it shall have been subdued. Thus will have been cut off, obliterated from the map of Europe, and annihilated by the operation of whatever is most barbarous and terrific in the military practice of the Turkish government, an entire people; one of those distinct social families, into which Providence collects the sons of men. In them will perish the descendants of ancestors, toward whom we all profess a reverence; who carry in the language they speak, the proof of their national identity. In them will be exterminated a people, apt and predisposed for all the improvements of civilized life; a people, connected with the rest of Europe, by every moral and intellectual association; and capable of being reared up into a prosperous and cultivated state. Finally, in them will perish one whole Christian people; and that the first, that embraced christianity; churches, actually founded by the apostles in person, churches, for whose direct instruction a considerable part of the New Testament was composed, after abiding all the storms of eighteen centuries, and surviving so many vicissitudes, are now at length to be razed; and in the place of all this, an uncivilized Mahometan horde is to be established upon the ruins. We say it is a most momentous alternative. *Interest humani generis.* The character of the age is concerned. The impending evil is tremendous. To preserve the faith of certain old treaties, concluded we forget when, the parliament of England decides by acclamation to send an army into Portugal and Spain, because Spain has patronized the disaffection of the Portuguese ultra royalists. To prevent a change in the governments of Piedmont, Naples, and Spain, Austria and France invade those countries with large armies. Can these great powers look tamely on, and see the ruin of their Christian brethren consummated in Greece? Is there a faded parchment, in the diplomatic archives of London or Lisbon, that binds the English government more imperiously, than the great original obligation to rescue an entire Christian people from the scimitar? Can statesmen, who profess to be, who are, influenced by the rules of a chaste and lofty public morality, justify their sanguinary wars with Ashantees and Burmans, and find reasons of duty for shaking the petty thrones of the interior of Africa; and allow an African satrap to strew the plains of Attica with bloody ashes?

If they can, and if they will, then let the friends of liberty, humanity, and religion take up this cause, as one that concerns them all, and each, in his capacity as a Christian and a man. Let them make strong the public sentiment on this subject, and it will prevail. Let them remember, what ere now has been done, by the perseverance and resolution of small societies, and even individual men. Let them remember how small a company of adventurers, oppa-

trouized, scarcely to rated by their government, succeeded in laying the foundations of this our happy country, beyond a mighty ocean. Let them recollect, that it was one fixed impression, cherished and pursued in the heart of an humble and friendless mariner, through long years of fruitless solicitation and fainting hope, to which it is owing, that these vast American continents are made a part of the heritage of civilized man. Let them recollect that, in the same generation, one poor monk dismembered the great ecclesiastical empire of Europe. Let them bear in mind, that it was a hermit, who roused the nations of Europe in mass, to engage in an expedition against the common enemy of Christendom; an expedition, wild, indeed, and unjustifiable, according to our better lights, but lawful and meritorious in those who embarked in it. Let them, in a word, never forget, that when, on those lovely islands and once happy shores, over which a dark cloud of destruction now hangs, the foundations of the christian church were first laid, it was by the hands of private, obscure, and persecuted individuals. It was the people, the humblest of the people, that took up the gospel, in defiance of all the patronage, the power, and the laws of the government. Why should not christianity be sustained, in the same country and by the same means, by which it was originally established? If, as we believe, it is the strong and decided sentiment of the civilized world, that the cause of the Greeks is a good cause, and that they ought not to be allowed to perish, it cannot be, that this sentiment will remain inoperative. The very existence of this sentiment is a tower of strength. It will make itself felt, by a thousand manifestations. It will be heard in our senates, and our pulpits; it will be echoed from our fire-sides. Does any one doubt that the cause of America was mightily strengthened and animated by the voices of the friends of liberty in the British parliament? Were not the speeches of Chatham and Burke worth a triumphant battle to our fathers? And can any one doubt that the Grecian patriots will hold out, so long as the Christian world will cheer them with its sanction?

Let then the public mind be disabused of the prejudices, which mislead it on this question. Let it not be operated upon by tales of piracies at sea, and factions on land; evils, which belong not to Greeks, but to human nature. Let the means of propagating authentic intelligence of the progress of the revolution be multiplied. Let its well wishers and its well hoppers declare themselves in the cause. Let the tide of pious and christian charity be turned into this broad and thirsty channel. Let every ardent and high spirited young man, who has an independent subsistence of two or three hundred dollars a year, embark personally in the cause, and aspire to that crown of glory, never yet worn except by him, who so lately triumphed in the hearts of the entire millions of Americans. Let this be done, and Greece is safe.

From the New York Courier.

Confusion of Names.—We have often reflected with admiration on the natural and beautiful custom of distinguishing men by characteristic surnames. We say *natural*, because it is discarded by modern civilization, and left to the rude and unsophisticated savage. Civilization, however, occasionally feels the loss of this convenient custom; there is such a vast disproportion between the increase of population and the increase of names, that the same name and surnames are applied to some thousands. It is a source of endless confusion. Mr. John Smith, who is not worth six-pence, receives a letter through the Post-Office, requesting the loan of five thousand dollars, while Mr. John Smith who is a man of ample fortune, receives a note from a butcher's attorney, stating that if he does not pay for a leg of mutton he will be waited upon by a constable. Now if these letters had been directed to John Smith, *the poor*, and John Smith, *the rich*, all this would not have happened.

Again: John Johnson the bachelor receives a letter; it is in a female hand; he opens it and reads,

My Dear Husband.—Our daughters Jane and Sarah have both got the measles, and John wants a new pair of pantaloons. Send me some money to pay the doctor and our board; the pantaloons you must send me by private opportunity. We shall return to town in a month. Your loving wife. POLLY JOHNSON.

New Paltz, July 6, 1827.

John Johnson the bachelor feels like Tantalus, while John Johnson the married man has left the post office the same morning, sad and miserable, that he has not heard from his wife and children.

George Thomson owes more than he can pay, and advertises for the benefit of

the Act, and immediately, George Thompson, who is a merchant in fair business, has all his creditors pressing upon him at once, and perhaps before he can correct the mistake, his credit is also ruined.

In truth, there is no limit to the slanders which daily occur from this throwing of names into common stock. Love letters, dunning letters, protest of notes, family secrets, &c. &c. get into the wrong hands, and play the deuce all around. We see no remedy, unless a new batch of names can be created. Earth, air, and ocean must be scoured and all that has heretofore been spared must be gleaned. Little will be found for use on the surface of the earth. We have already Mr. Forrest, Mr. Wood, Mr. Grove, Mr. Glen, Mr. Hill, Mr. Dale, Mr. Pine, Mr. Ash, Mr. Birch, Mr. Beach, &c. Then in the watery element we have, Mr. Fountain, Mr. Spring, Mr. Waters, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Lake, Mr. Pond, &c. We have gone amongst the inhabitants of the waters for Mr. Fish, Mr. Whale, Mr. Pike, Mr. Crab, and Mr. Mullet. Amongst these and the quadrupeds many names may be found, not yet in use, as we have taken from the latter only Mr. Bull, Mr. Stag, Mr. Hog, and perhaps one or two more.

In selecting from qualities and passions, mankind has shown a laudable taste. Thus we have Mr. Good, but no Mr. Bad; Mr. Joy, but no Mr. Sorrow; Mr. Wise, but no Mr. Foolish; Mr. Strong, but no Mr. Feeble; Mr. Hope, but no Mr. Fear; Mr. Younglove, but no Mr. Young-hate. Names are sometimes strangely inapplicable. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is a merry old sailor, Mr. Sharpe is very blunt, Mr. Blunt (as every body knows) is the sharpest man in town, Mr. King professes to be a sturdy democrat. Mr. Stone is ineffably soft. Mr. White is frequently blue. Mr. Merry is the gruffest man in the world, Mr. Lyon is as meek as a lamb, and Mr. Lamb is as bold as a lion. Mr. Bliss is the picture of sadness, Mr. Pope never saw the inside of a church, Mr. Grant never gave away six-pence, and Mr. True-love is the greatest rake in New York.

We recommend that a Convention be called for taking into consideration the manufacturing of new names, and the more proper application of the old.

A friend relates to us the following instance of canine sagacity: Mr. Joseph Hanson resides on the Pinkum road, in the county of Goos, near Mount Washington, eight miles from any inhabitants. His child was lately taken dangerously sick—so that neither himself nor his wife could safely leave it for assistance. Enclosing a letter in a packet, he despatched his dog ten miles to the house of Mr. Pinkham; and the dog delivered the message in an hour and a half, so that in the course of a few hours the necessary assistance arrived. When the dog arrived at Adams, among the inhabitants, he passed several persons, and evaded them, as if fearful he should be prevented from doing his errand.—*New-Hampshire Patriot.*

A country squire having indulged rather liberally in his libations to the jolly god, but still thinking himself sober enough to walk home, reeled off upon the right road as it were by instinct. Having walked about two miles, as he computed, but which did not exceed a quarter straight forward, he met a man of whom he asked how far he had yet to go? Two long miles was the reply. "Oh, its not the length of the road that troubles me, but the breadth of it," exclaimed the squire—at the same time making a start to go forward, he gave proof of the truth of his assertion, by his first motion being zigzag from right to left.

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

We have another prime horror with which to regale our readers—and would to heaven the details of the transaction were matter of question. But alas! for human nature, they are established by the decision of a court of justice, and of the truth of the story, there can be no possible doubt. We heard the particulars sometime since, from a highly respectable and meritorious officer of the United States' Navy, who was at the time on the coast of Cuba, and we have now before us a letter confirming the story of our friend, from another gentleman of the navy, who was in Havana at the time the affair transpired. From our recollection of the statements of our friend, as well as from the letter, we shall present to our readers a brief account of the heart-sickening story.

In the summer of 1824, several of the citizens of Havana missed many of their little negro children, and the impression was general that they had been kidnapped, and sent to the plantations in the interior. The attention of the police was called to the subject, but the vigilance of the constituted authorities was not able to effect a discovery.

A little negro girl was sent by her mistress to a cook shop, at which were sold meat, pies, sausages, &c. remarkable

for their delicacy. The shop had no rival in the city—it was patronized by all classes of people—from the governor down to the soldier.

The alarm was given on finding the little girl did not return in due time—she was traced to the shop alluded to—and some gentlemen who had seen her enter deposited that she had not come out. A guard was ordered to search the shop, and hopes were entertained that a nest of kidnappers was about to be discovered.

In searching the house, a trap-door was found, through which the party descended into a long and gloomy vault, strewn with human bones. In this subterranean Golgotha, a miserable old negro was discovered chained to a post, and employed in chopping with cleavers the flesh of the unfortunate girl, preparatory to its being served up in the pastry, which had acquired for the shop so distinguished a reputation. The old man stated, that he had been confined, and thus employed for three years, in which time many of his fellow creatures had passed through his hands. The shop keepers were immediately arrested, tried, and four of them executed—a fifth being condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

Improvement in Hydraulics.—A Mr. Cooper, from Guildhall, (Vt.) and now resident in this village, has for more than a year past been improving a new Hydraulic machine, and has succeeded to the astonishment of all who have witnessed its operation. He has lately exhibited one in this place, which was in length and diameter eight inches and of a cylindrical form. The machine is operated by means of a crank attached to the gudgeon upon each end of it. The power applied to the machine, was four men, who were able to throw a continued column of water, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, one hundred and twenty feet on a horizontal line, and more than ninety feet high. This machine is entirely different from any thing that has ever heretofore been known. Mr. C. has in his specification for Letters Patent, termed it the "Rotative Piston," yet it contains neither piston nor valves, but has the appearance of a wheel within a wheel, operating in such a manner as to form a vacuum on one side, and a powerful compression on the other, and what is most wonderful, at each revolution, it takes in and throws out more cubic inches of water, than the whole space which the machine itself occupies. The machine has been shown and the principle of it explained, to many gentlemen of science and experience in hydraulics, among which was His Excellency the Governor of New York; and it is the prevailing opinion of all, that it will take the place of every other machine, both for Pumps and Fire Engines, as soon as it is extensively known.

Mr. C. has associated himself with two gentlemen of this village, who have established a manufactory on an extensive scale; and we understand that the company have sent an agent to Europe, to secure the rights for France, England and other countries in that section.

Vermont Journal.

From the Roxbury (Mass.) Republican.

Mr. Henry Pratt, of this town (recently from Dedham,) has constructed a very curious *walking cane*, the ferule of which, is confined by a swell spring. By slipping off the ferule, the cane is converted into a beautiful fowling piece, which is exploded by pressing a small screw near the head of the cane. There is no lock attached to it, but the fire is communicated by a percussion cap, which is placed upon the breech pin, out of sight. There is no appearance about the cane which would lead any one to suspect the use for which it was intended. What renders it peculiarly valuable, is the absolute impossibility of accidental explosion, as it cannot be fired without the express intention of the possessor. We understand that Mr. Pratt does not claim to be the inventor of the instrument; having seen one of a similar kind, that was offered for sale at the price of \$100. But he was not permitted to examine it, nor to satisfy himself upon the manner in which it was constructed. He may therefore claim the merit of invention, more particularly, since the one that he has made differs from the one that was offered to him, in having the whole of its action concealed from sight. Mr. Pratt thinks that he can manufacture them for \$25 or \$30.

A mind formed upon the principles of the Gospel, may look down with contempt upon the lustre of a Throne, and yet know the value and feel a sense of gratitude in the possession of a crumb. The most exalted situation in the present life is exposed to the fascinating allurements of temptation; and whoever shall look heedfully upon those who are eminent for their riches, will not think their condition such as that he should hazard his quiet, and much less his virtue, to obtain it. The rich and the poor have their hours of sorrow and their intervals of joy; neither poverty nor wealth exempts them from feeling the common calamities of life, nor confer that happiness we so eagerly pursue, but which we must not experience till our race is finished, and our work done.